purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in Raleigh; and also for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent the County in a District Convention, to be held in the town of Wilmington, to choose a Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the National Convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 1st day of June next. Other matters important to the organization of the party in this County, will also come before the meeting, and a full attendance is most earnestly solicited. MANY DEMOCRATS. Feb. 5th, 1852.

Harmony vs. Blekering.

Gen. Scott will be the next whig candidate, at least the chances in his favor are two to one greater than those against him. It is true, Fillmore and Graham may receive the vote of this and some other Southern States in convention; but this will weigh little. The South, generally speaking, gives very few votes for a whig Presidential candidate; and as the strength of the party lies at the North, so also does the influence. Gen. Scott is the choice of the North-he will be supported by Seward-he will keep up a prudent reserve, so as to secure the Northern Moderadoes, and most of the Union whigs of the South will support him also. Such being the case, and such being the risk the country runs, we would prejudice, personal feeling, or even dissent from some opinions held by several prominent democratic aspirants. Is there one man on the democratic side to whom the nomination is at all possible, who is not more reliable upon the States rights question than Gen. Scott? Is there one who is as much mixed up with Sewardism and higher-law-ism? Is there one who has not infinitely more political talent, and more statesmanlike knowledge? Why. Gen. Cass, who has, perhaps, been more censured by some Southern democrats than any other equally prominent member of the national party, was defeated four years ago by that very influence in the State of New York. to which Gen. Scott will owe his nomination. What prudence, or what propriety there is then, in us as a party, or as patriots, allowing our strength to be weakened by any bickering or want of barmony .-We must be united. We owe it to ourselves, and to the country. We have before us a speech of Hon. Abraham Ven-

able, made in the House of Representatives on the which we would publish as requested, if our limits allowed, but as it, in fact, neither involves nor elucidates any important question of party politics, or even of discipline, we are unwilling to exclude everything else in order to give it a place. Mr. Venable is a good and true Democrat, and although impulsive and at times wayward, will be found, when the struggle does come, standing up in defence and furtherance of the good cause: but we are unable to see the good which can possibly be expected to flow from his remarks, and cannot possibly sympathise with the tone of some of them. The proposition to give the printing to the Union office is opposed by Mr. Venable mainly on account of private feeling, and there is plainly running through the whole the remembrance of the excitements and divisions which characterised the "crisis" just past. It is time that some personal feelings, and even some minor differences of opinion, were sacrificed by all who do not wish to see Scott president, or who prefer the success of the Democratic party before the gratification of their own private spieen. We don't begin to like the Washington Union. We don't begin to follow its course. Hardly any Democrat at the South does : but it does not follow that men and things must necessarily be wrong because the Union may happen to approve of them; yet we fear such would be the only inference drawable from Mr. Venable's speech, and his evident distrustful allusion to eminent members of the Democratic party.

We must be united and harmonious-not simply in name, but in truth and in fact, and no personal feelings of our own-no courtesy to party friends, however respected, shall induce us, in our little sphere, to publish anything calculated to weaken the union, or disturb the harmony of the party-so essential in view of the coming contest against Gen. al districts, and members of the State House of Com-

tricts of Wilmington was held on Saturday last. In main unchanged for twenty years. According to elected for the ensuing year.

MURDER IN WAYNE .-- We learn that, on Thurs day night last, (19th inst..) the overseer of the Poorhouse of Wayne county was stabbed by one of the inmates of the house. He died instantly. So far as we have learned, it was a most deliberate act. The man who committed the deed was lame. He made his escape, but was recaptured and committed to jail

Commercial office, on the morning of the fire, was divided. Give parties four a piece. If by this arone of the strangest things we remember to have rangement, any districts should be left doubtful, seen. It stood up by itself, and no human man would let parties fight it out on their own merits .have dreamt of its catching, but it did, and burned right in two. We would not have its fall ominous the strongest men for the Legislature-not simply of any harm to the personal interests of our friend of the most popular-but those most familiar with the that this article is a humbug, we cut it short off, few, survive-a miserable remnant to bear testimony

A destructive fire occurred in the City of Pittsburg. Pa., on the night of the 20th instant .-Loss estimated at \$60,000 to \$70,000.

To the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington : GENTLEMEN: -- We, the undersigned, citizens of the town of Wilmington, beg leave respectfully to call the attention of your honorable body, to the great and growing evil reulting from the facilities afforded to our slaves of obtaining intoxicating drinks, by the indiscriminate and unlimite granting of retail licenses in our town, and earnestly request that you will firmly and fearlessly exercise the restraining and controlling power over this subject with which our Le gislature has wisely and benignantly invested you, by recommending for a license only those whom you know to be worthy, and only so many as you may deem absolutely necessary to meet the wants of the community, and by taking such other steps to prevent the illegal sale of spirituous liquors

The above memorial seems to us to be not only proper in its object. but respectful in its tone, and calculated to cast reflections upon no one, at the same time that it addresses itself to the correction of a growing evil. There can be no manner of doubt that intoxication is becoming prevalent among our negro population, and that it is desirable to restrain. if we cannot wholly prevent. Whether the lessoning of the number of licenses granted would tend to scenre this result we cannot say, but at any rate it is a matter which interests all. but more especially slaveholders, and as such we commend it to their attention!

will be made-without submitting the whole struc-Res Some cynical sinner says that it is wrong to ture of the Constitution to unknown dangers and inwrite "a man's bridal day," it should be his bridle day, being that in which he consents to have a bit put into his mouth, and to be driven quietly in the traces matrimonial.

Philadelphia on the 24th inst., from Liverpool on the presidency to its own distinguished son, Hon. W. R. 4th. She has a large freight and passenger list.

Movements of the Democracy.

now wide awake to the necessity of a full and per- position to the nomination of Buchanan and Strange, fect organization, and a united and vigorous effort. since Mr. King is one of the warmest friends and County after county has responded to the call for ac- most sincere admirers of Mr. Buchanan. It may be quested to meet at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday of next County Court, (March 9th.) at 71 P. M., for the opponents, our fire having been prudently reserved, the nomination, and North Carolina will not abate will, in consequence, be more concentrated and effect her zeal on that account; but although we may not a Democratic State Convention, to be held in the City of tive. The district system in the appointment of delted from; and thus every portion of the State will port none less reliable and faithful. have its due weight, and the chance of making an But we find that our remarks have already overchoice of a majority of the delegation.

to congratulate themselves upon. Their organiza- means amenable to the charge of exclusive politicism, ples have triumphantly withstood the shock of the we have indeed waxed incapable of solid political late tempest, and although men equally devoted to writing, as we fear some may have been led to supthe country, to the south, and to the party, may have pose. honestly differed in regard to the course which they respectively deemed most proper and expedient under the circumstances, still no important breach has been made-the party has been divided by no con- even the most diligent, to discover anything which flicting organizations -- nor has any incurable wounds is not. Barnum is not the only humbugger, nor are been inflicted. The "Union party" humbug was ve- those whose sums, ranging from \$10 to 124 cents, ry effectually snowed under, the efforts of the leading have gone to fill his coffers, the only humbuggees .whig organs to the contrary notwithstanding; and There is hardly-nay, there is never a time when our good old State was saved from that disgrace, and no thanks to the whig leaders for it. No separate attention, when some man or some body of men do Sorthann Rights" organization took any permanent c party were all-sufficient-that an abandonment of he name would be worse than useless, and the more ardent friends of the South were forced to admit that, whatever their own personal feelings in the case might be, prudence and reflection pointed to the democratic organization as the machinery best adapted to the production of practical results, beneficial to the South, because conservative of the constitution.

Comparatively speaking, then, we have no obstacles to encounter-none certainly that patriotism and good feeling cannot easily overcome. Estrangements may have occurred between members of the party, but that should be no reason against their cordially co-operating in efforts for the success of the good cause. If we have quarreled with any members of our party that is no reason why we should quarrel with our party-none whatever .-Every minor difference of opinion upon points not directly essential to the main issue—every miscon- thing its own way in the Eastern States, and making if ever there was a chance for the election of the action-nay, every personal antipathy should be 26th ult., on the subject of the census printing. laid aside or made subservient to the more urgent calls of the country. It is only by such course that success can be ensured, and if it be followed, nothing short of a miracle can snatch victory from our grasp. We need not say that the age of miracles is over.

> The counties throughout the east and centre are in motion, and old Lincoln and other counties in the force others to sign it, as totally unworthy of public west are not behind. No doubt the State will b fully represented at Baltimore, and there will be a large and enthusiastic State Convention at Raleigh. In relation to the latter we renew the suggestion we made some time since, and so far as our humble influence goes, we insist upon it as a matter of right, that on all disputed questions whatsoever, the representatives of any county may demand a poll by counties. In the ensuing Convention the mere nomination will be the least part of the business-that is already settled. The universal expression of the party points to our present able and popular incumbent as the choice of the Democracy, and we believe pulsory piety. the next Governor of the State. The important action of the Convention will therefore have reference to the policy of the party. This is well understood, and we hope that in deciding upon this really important business the Convention may act as a Convention, by counties, and not as a mass meeting, per apita. Whatever may be the course adopted, however, we will submit to it in good faith, but will renew our suggestion at every convenient opportunity, until its own justice shall have commended it to the attention of the delegates.

on the subject of general politics, we should lose sight of the important interests connected with the result of the August elections in our own State. A United States Senator is to be chosen. The State is to be laid off into Congressional and State Senatorimons are to be apportioned. The districting and An election for Constables for the two Dis- apportionment for the State Legislature are to rethe Upper District, Jas. Burch and Geo. M. Bishop, custom, the apportionment of Congressional repreand in the Lower, F. D. Smaw and W. F. Burch were sentatives should remain undisturbed until after the next census, although in 1846 our opponents disturbed this order of things for the purpose of giving to munity frowns upon Lola. Hypocrisy is awake and terse language of her captain, is to "carry freight and John Boykin, Sen., Matthew J. Faison, George H. themselves twice the number of representatives in Congress that they gave to their opponents, thus presenting the anomaly of a very closely contested of the reformer who only seeks notoriety-of the pogress. For our own part, we should oppose any apportionment that would have even the appearance of injustice. On a fair stand up fight, there is Ittle or no difference between parties. The new apportion- the holy horror which had been suspended over the told with fearful effect upon her crowded decks. The burning of that Flag-Staff in front of the ment will reduce our delegation to eight. Let it be The very greatest care should be taken to bring out atorial districts-as for instance-many counties, N. Hanover for one, is entitled to more than a Senator: to what county shall her surplus be added? or how shall it be disposed of? The almost innumerable instances in which tact, good sense, and local know ledge can be advantageously used, will suggest themselves to every one. We will here state another consideration, which a reference to the apportionment and districting for Senators, will bring to the attention of every one. The issues are gradually being made up between parties upon the mode of taken ground in favor of the gradual and safe re- l'almerston's resignation. formation of abuses by the legislature and subsequent submittal to the people-the whigs at least in Palmerston was refractory, and treated the Queen's inthe west and centre going for an open Conventiontantamount to an abolition of the present basis, and hence our mention of these issues in connection with remarks in regard to the laving off of senatorial districts. The carrying through of that just and proper amendment to the Constitution. known as "Equal Suffrage." will take away from the conventionists one of their strongest arguments against the system of legislative amendments, viz :- its alleged slowness and inefficiency. It will show that when a change

Every county in the State wherein any preference at all has been expressed, has endorsed the action of our Duplin friends, with the exception of Sampson. The steamship City of Glasgow arrived at which paid the compliment of a nomination to the King, Senator from Alabama, and as President of the wreek and buried at South Kingston.

in the organic law is really demanded it can be and

the Senate ex officio Vice President of the U. States. The democratic party throughout this State is This, however, is more a coincidence with, than an opegates to the national convention, will not be devia- what manner of men we want, and that we will sup-

unbiassed decision; although, of course, the delega- run our usual and even our unusual limits. Our tion will act as a unit at Baltimore, the vote of the political friends, we hope, will read them, for they State being cast in the first instance for the first are words of truth and soberness. Our unpolitical readers, we feel certain, cannot object to our taking The democracy of North Carolina have one thing a little space for serious talk, since we are by no ion and their steadfast faith in their ancient princi- and we want at times to see whether it be a fact that

Humbug and Cant. It would be a much easier task, we fear, to point out things which are humbugs than by any research. some claptrap movement does not occupy the public not endeavor to pass themselves off for more than twentieths of the so-called "retorn" movements of the day are just so many egregious and unmitigated shams. The newest and most prominent of these shams is that known as the Maine Liquor Law .-There can be little doubt but that the total avoidance of spirituous liquors as a beverage is a consummation devoutly to be wished, -so is general piety and church-going; but who, in these days, unless ambitious of the reputation of a bigot or a fool, would pass laws for the purpose of making men pious by Statute. Temperance is purely a matter of moral obligation and is no more within the legitimate province of legal compulsion than piety, yet this Maine law would convert the State into a gigantic Division of the Sons of Temperance, not enforcing Temperance by moral suasion and voluntary pledges, but compelling it under the pains and penalties of the law. This humbug is having every strong efforts in some of the Middle and Western .-Some would even wish to see it in force here. Now we have noticed the names of those who flourish so big in connection with this movement North. They are humbugs, all of them. They attack wiser and better men than themselves because not willing to go so far, and pronounce any man who refuses not only to sign the pledge on his own account but to

This humbug is gotten up by designing men, who either have some sinister purpose to effect, or are desirous of a little petty notoriety. By the way, all intoxicating drinks are themselves humbugs-most arrant humbugs, and cheats. They misrepresent things-they give a false coloring to events-they cause a man while under their influence, to act otherwise than his sober good sense would dictate, and no fair and proper effort should be spared that might Taylor is dead now, and we will say mething against have a tendency to restrain, if not to abolish their use: but let us have no political hobbies-no com-

public life passed through the United States. We house," as applied to the Philadelphia Convention. allude to Madame Anna Bishop. She had left at will not soon be forgotten. And yet the very Whig home in England a husband and four or five innocent children, and gone off with a beastly and dis- as a party, they lived, moved, and had their beinggusting old paramour, Bochsa, who actually appear- these are the very men who talk of Democratic sym ed with her on the stage as the leader of her con- pathy with Mr. Clay being hollow and hypocritical. certs, and accompanied her on the harp. This notorious woman-this deserter of her home-her hus- Clay failed. So far as the Democrats were concernband and her little ones, passed along in triumph, ed, he fell in fair fight : or if foul play was resorted and people flocked to hear her, with the partner of to, it was by his own friends. and his worst wounds But it would be a fatal mistake if in our zeal up- her guilt unblushingly standing beside her. She sang well, and, as a cotemporary has observed, the dollar was paid for the singing, and not as a tribute to her. Prudery had not taken the alarm, and cant wood. She was on her way from Charleston to Balti-

Montez came along. Lola was not-could not be from this celebrity.

The cant of the christian who belies the name-obedient, humble servant.

21st inst, with Liverpool dates to the 7th The Britrest of mankind, and calls attention to Irish outrages and amendments to the Reform Bill with reference to parliamentary representation. The state of the public less mother can never look over the bright wa-

In the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin Hall asked

ogalories with disrespect, acting independently of his colleagues and unreservedly approving the recent coup d'état of Louis Napoleon.

Lord Palmerston replied at some considerable length, which, though damaging his late colleagues, did not improve his own position. He paid a willing and merited eulogium on the character of Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister at London.

In the House of Lords nothing of moment had trans-From France there is nothing more interesting than

Senate, has a salary of 250,000 francs annually. The Queen of Spain had been shot at and wounded n the shoulder, but not seriously. Gen. Concha has resigned the post of Capt. General of Cuba, and it is understood that his resig-

nation will be accepted. The body of Jos Reed, passenger in brig Ellen Maria. which was lost at Charlestown, R. I , was found 5 miles from Henry Clay and the Whigs.

days are already numbered, and in the natural course house in this place. The letter is dated of events he must soon pass away from this busy scene. Those who in the latter days of his pride and strength had stood up against him boldly and manfully-who had even, in the excitement of conto bitterness, and who are still as firmly as ever conguished talents which they could not and would not grant to towering ambition or false politics. The Democrats are willing, now in his last hours, to remember only those points in his history which reflect credit on his character as a patriot and a man, and forget or pass over those portions which, in their opinion, cannot and will not bear scrutiny. Such is the feeling by which Democrats are prompted-such the spirit by which they are guided in their present course towards Mr. Clay. What shall we say of the spirtit in which they are met by their political opponents.-the spirit which taunts them with shedding crocodile tears, with insificerity and with hypocrisy. We will let that pass. It speaks for itself, and we shall turn to other matters and take a hur- cry of those unfortunate Americans, who, putting too much ried glance at the treatment which Mr. Clay has received from his own party.

Bold and determined-talented and commanding -he has been the very heart and soul, the "Great Embodiment" of the Federalistic Wing, which, under the name of "National Republicans," split off from the Republican party, in opposition to Jackson, govern the Cestinies of Chili. If such turns out to be the and which has subsequently gone by he name of the Whig party. His energy-talants-his courage and his popularity, have enabled him to do more for that organization than any twenty other men in the country-or it may be than all the Whig politicians combined, yet what return has he met with, what has been the gratitude of his party? We all know, and it would be folly in any man to deny it, that the most fordly cherished dream of Mr. Clav's life has been the Presidency of the United States. Not having entered upon, nor having been mixed up with. any of the earlier acts of the drama, we can speak for ourselves only since 1840. How was "Harry of the West" treated then, when from Mr. Van Buren's personal unpopularity and the terrible distresses of the country, arising from disturbing causes at home and abroad, but more especially the bursting of the irflated bubble known as the "United States Whig 'idol"? We all know how he was treated. He was laid aside contemptuously and an old gentleman taken up in his place-a good old gentleman to be sire-but no more to be compared with Henry Clay than we are, and this good, but incompetent old man, Gen. Harrison, was elected, but from his total unacquaintance with the duties of his position. he became actually worried to death by the rapacity of office-seekers, and died in a month. This was the best chance Mr. Clay ever had for the Presidency. and his grateful party put him aside. In 1844, the tide had turned as it always will turn after a Whig rule or attempted rule of four years -- the chances were decidedly against Mr. Clay, and, therefore, the same grateful party nominated him, and he was beaten. 1848 was felt to be his last chance. He could have no other. That last chance was snatched from him, beyond what his most discriminating friends must admit-that however good a General he might Clay's grateful and loving Whig friends sacrificed Some few years since, one of the vilest women in him to expediency, and the name of "slaughtertheir patron, their friend, their protector-by whom,

have been from the "fire in the rear."

His policy and his course were opposed to the Demo-

erats, consequently they opposed them, and Mr

This noted steamer put in here on Wednesday for

open parade of her shamelessness and guilt; and yet, not measuring over 135 feet, with a burthen of about the meeting; and, on motion of Steven E. Williams. concerts were crowded, the moral sense of the com- lengthened some forty feet, and her destination, in the gentlemen, viz : Thomas I. Faison, Felix B. Willard. passengers." Further, deponent saith not on that Daughtery, and Amos Herring. Esqs., was appointed

head of more favored iniquity, leads us to exclaim "van- Not a drop of blood, we believe, was shed on board Thomas I. Faison, Esq., reported the following resity of vanities: all is vanity." Every paper we pick up the Pampero. Yet every plank has its association .- olutions, which were unanimously adopted: is full of some proceedings-some canting-some The features of him who presided at that table in the of humbug-dreadfully; and in the fear that our of the murderous garrote. Of the gallant young men readers should already have come to the conclusion who stood together on those dark decks, few-very the sections they come from. This is absolutely es- humbugs of all are the "woman's rights conven- and bravest sleep in graves unknown and unhonored by sential to efficiency in laying out the State into Sen- tions," since no body denies their right to do just as the vile herd who pass them heedlessly by, and the they please, and all masculine mankind is their most justice of the "pirates" doom is prated in all the The Steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on the reflect not for a moment at how many family altars the tribute of tears is offered up to their memory, or how speech, as usual, states her amicable relations with the already lacerated beyond endurance. High-socied -like dogs-and the widowed wife and the child- earnestly press their claims upon the consideration of the for an explanation of the causes which led to Lord of diplomacy remove the stain of guilt from the Spanish authorities, or teach mankind to regard them other-Lord John Russell immediately replied that Lord wise than as cowardly and brutal murderers.

But we had forgotten the Pampere She lool rough and rusty, and is up at the rail road wharf.

" The Ugly Man in Jail." 'The Ugly man' was taken up a few days ago Alamance County. He frightened the women and children so much wherever he went that it was found necessary to lodge him in Jail.-He speaks German but such German as our Dutch are not able to understand. No one seems to know where he came from or continuance of tranquility, and the progress of des- where he is going to. We know where he is-in jail. potism under Louis Napoleon. A Paris paper says He is very shabbily dressed, we understand, but he social festivals. Jerome Bonaparte, as president of the tity of spools of thread, cotton, scissors, tobacco and such like. Who knows anything about him?"

" Is not this a mistake? For we are confident that we saw him, no longer ago than yesterday walking up in the direction of the Journal office, and if we were put on our "corporal" we firmly believe he went in there."-Herald, of Wednesday.

We did not know before that our neighbor had hon ored us with a call this week. Next time he will please ring the bell.

We are permitted to publish the following Mr. Clay has nearly run his appointed race; his extract of a letter from a gentleman in Chili to a

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Dec. 25th, 1851. The revolution here appears to be over. A cavalry fight near Chillan on the 19th ult., in which CRUZ got the better, and a general engagement, near Longomilla on the 5th inst., ending in the destruction of two-thirds of both armies, without a decided advantage for either, together with the usual test, permitted their opposition sometimes to run in- treachery of the troops, left the combatants sick of war, and opened the road to a negociation which, it is supposed, is now concluded in a treaty of peace and amnesty for all pervinced of the dangerous tendency of his political sons compromised in this last revolution. Among these are dogmas-are willing now, in his days of feebleness or were, some fifty or sixty Americans, who, with that philandogmas—are willing now, in his days of feebleness thropic credulity which characterizes our people, turned and gloom, to pay the tribute to age and to distintheir employments in this country to aid a faction in the acomplishment of a more extensive liberty. It appears that ome of these, our countrymen, were armed with rifles, and in the engagement near Longomilla, did immense havoc .-According to all accounts the officers were picked off to such an extent as was only known at New Orleans.

The difficulties which occurred in California between the Americans and Chilians; the idea that ninety-nine in a the Senate and House of Representatives. hundred of these people have, that we want to annex all the world, Juan Fernandez and Chiloe included; the fact that we are hereties accursed by God; and a great many other And now, added to all this, we have the history of American riflemen. The effect has been literally electric-a firebrand into a barrel of gunpowder. To our faces, they of arse abstain from very violent expressions. The ladies inore serious. Behind our backs, however, we are crucified feared will, if it has not done so already, produce the butchtrust in Chilian faith, volunteered, without pay, to fight for gust body of which you are the President. what was called liberty. There appears to have been a doubt as to whether the Indians who had also joined CRUZ should treated with the same rigor as the Americans. From this you may judge what mercy will be, or has been, dealt to our From the fact that nothing is now said about them, except occasionally an obscure hint that we shall hear nothing more of them, I very much fear that they have been offered up as a sacrifice to appease the wrath of the Gods who case, it is to be hoped that our Government will at once assert its majesty, and give this "one horse republic" a seasonable

MESSES. FULTON & PRICE:-We are told that everything is udged of relatively, and the cause of anything appearing large or small, good or bad, is comparison; for instance, if a man were to go naked, he would be indicted-not because he went naked, but because other people wear clothes.

These being facts, as the Editor of the Journal would say, we were very much impressed with the appearance and doings of the Wayne county whig meeting at Goldsboro', last

Tuesday, taking place in the Court House immediately afer, and in contrast with, the democratic meeting. The democrats had a full meeting of good looking men issed good resolutions in good style; had a good speech, and then gave the whigs a good chance to show their hand. Immediately upon the adjournment of the democrats, they ared the bar for the whigs, and very respectfully formed a se ring around, waiting for the call of Court. In stragled about ten men, denominated whigs, good looking men lutions, retired to the Jury room to study them over; but per, for on coming out, it took four men nearly the balance moment's accident may call on me to answer those of the day to read them. As to the import of the resolutions, duties which, in obedient compliance with my na-I may be mistaken, they were so badly deciphered, but the tion's sovereign will, I assumed when, as unanimousimpression left on my mind by them was, that it was by the ly elected Governor of the State of Hungary, I took it was by the omnipotent power of conservative whig princi- heroically, and had declared so legitimately, it is a ples that in ancient days Moses led the children of Israel out matter of deep regret to me not to be able individuand finally, that Balnam's ass spoke; and in later times it was given merited chastisement to William Patterson,) should States Bank, high tariff, and extensive construction of the

tigued, by the name of Moses, moved that the resolutions be sponded ave; and Mr. Strong was called on for a speech. Our Mr. Strong is capable of making a good speech, and upon the division of the sheep by the wethers; so we can only ould be a very respectable man, and an honor to your ba-

> For the Journal. Democratic Meeting in Sampson.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the demmore, but found she could not burn the coal she had ta- ocratic party was held at the Court-house in Clin-But mark the contrast in another case. Lola ken in at the former port-and hence the honor of a visit ton, Sampson county, on Tuesday, the 17th day of worse than Bishop; and since she has been in the U. There is nothing in her apppearance at all indica- Dr. B. Stith to the chair, and appointing Dr. Kilbee States, has at least been irreproachable in appear- tive of the stirring scenes of which she has been the Faison, and J. Johnson, Esq., secretaries. The ances, and certainly has shocked no audience by the theatre. She is a plain, black steamer—rather short, chairman, on taking his seat, explained the objects of edgment of the justice of Hungary's cause. in the very same places where Bishop's and Bochsa's 400 tons. Her engines are below deck. She is to be Esq., a committee of six, consisting of the following to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The four or five hundred men composing Lopez's ill- During the absence of the committee, Robert State, sending two whigs to one democrat to Con- litician who praises honesty while he blows his fated band must have found it rather crowded. There, Strange, Jr., Esq., being called upon to address the own trumpet --- of the abolitionist who feels for if ever, they experienced the physical necessity of meeting, responded in his usual forcible and persuathe purity which visits upon unfashionable sinners all for division. A shot from a vessel of war would have time in discussing both State and national politics: after which the committee, through their chairman,

rapidly exploding humbug. We are dreadfully tired cabin have long since been convuised by the sharp pang ty; and whereas, it is proposed to hold a convention in the city of Raleigh on the second Thursday in May next, for the the Commercial, but we would have it portentous of local interests of the counties they represent, and merely remarking in conclusion, that the greatest to the generous elemency of a glutted tiger. The best mington, on the 23d day of April, to appoint a delegate to mington, on the 23d day of April, to appoint a delegate to represent this congressional district in the national convention.

2 Resolved. That we do not approve of the present ad-

ish Parliament had opened on the 3rd. The Queen's many a needless pang may be inflicted upon feelings 3. Resolved, That such a change as the policy of our country demands could be wrought in the election of the Hen. and chivalrous men were slain in Cuba-untried citizen, Hon. Robert Strange, for Vice President; and we

> firmly believe he has acted for the good of his country. The chairman then appointed the following dele- system of overwhelming despotism on the European gates to the Raleigh State convention: Col. George continent, the very fact that Hungary, forced by the H. Daughtery. Richard C. Holmes, Matthew J. Fai- most treacherous oppression ever seen in the histo son, James T. Matthis, J. Johnson, Blackman Cox, ry of mankind, has in declaring its independence but Amos Herring. N. Faison. Thomas Faison, Isaac exercised that right, and followed that principle upon

Wilmington convention: Amos Herring, Thomas I. hope that "the deep interest which the people of the Faison, Thomas H. Holmes. John Boykin, William United States feel in the spread of liberal principles Faison, Sr., Amma B. Chesnut, Josiah Johnson. Geo. and the establishment of free Governments, the warm Daughtery. John Wright, and John S. Boykin, Esqs. sympathy with which it witnesses every struggle And on motion, the chairman was added to the list. Williams. William E Hill, and Clement G. Wright. come a source of such consolation to my native land that spies employed by the President are present at all has "lots of dry goods" with him, besides any quan- Esqs., who did justice to the glorious cause of de- as the supreme constitution authorities of this glori mocray; after which, thanks were tendered to the ous Republic will in their wisdom deem consisten. chairman and secretaries for the satisfactory man- with the paramount duties towards their own counner in which they discharged their duties

Resolved. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretaries, be forwarded to the mington Journal, with a request that the Editors will publish the same, and request other democratic papers in the

State to copy.

The meeting then adjourned sine die. B. STITH, Chairman. J. JOHNSON. Secretaries. KILBEE FAISON,

Kossuth's Thanks to the Government The following communications from M. Kessuth were laid before the United States Senate on the 17th inst., by the Hon. William R. King, President of that

CINCINNATI, Ohio. Feb. 14, 1852. SIR: Before I left Washington, I felt myself bound y gratitude to return my warmest thanks to the Government and the Congress of the United States for the generous patronage they had so kindly granted to me as the humble representative of my country, from the time when they had sent a steam frigate to Asia, in order to restore me to liberty and activity, to the moment when the august Senate and House, and the President, bade me welcome in the Capitol and in the White House.

Not initiated into the diplomatic forms of the United States. I respectfully directed my farewell to his Excellency the President, and requested him to communicate my assurance of everlasting gratitude to

The Sccretary of State had since the great kindness to inform me, though his letter has reached me but recently, that my request in respect to the communication would have been gladly complied with if it were consistent with the accepted forms, and he suggested it to me as a more appropriate way to send copies of my address to the Presidents of the Senate and of the House.

that I have now the great honor to enclose the feeble expression of my everlasting gratitude and hope. with the request to have it communicated to the an-Mr. President of the Senate, your most humble and obedient servant,

It is upon this suggestion of the Secretary of State

To the Hon, Wm. R. King, President of the Senate. Mr. Downs called for the reading of the commu nication, which was read as follows WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1852

PRESIDENT: The most generous invitation contained in the act of the Congress of the United States. approved and officially transmitted to me by your Excellency, having afforded me the distinguished honor of being acceptably presented by the illustrious Secretary of the State to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

Having been, upon subsequent resolutions of Congress, received with almost unprecedented honors by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Having been entertained with unsurpassed kindness by the Senators and Representatives of the U. States, obliged with courtesies far excelling my aspiration by the heads of the various departments of the Executive Government, and favored by marks of kind attention and sympathy by the honorable members of Congress in numbers which almost equalled the aggregate of the two illustrious Legislative bod ies of this great Republic : the time has come when the exigences of my country's affairs require me to depart from the city of Washington, and fulfil the agreeable duty of acknowledging personally that protective sympathy which many towns, cities and States of this glorious Confederation continue to ough in the abstract, but somewhat confused and abashed, manifest in favor of the just cause of my country's as if about to do something they were ashamed of. At down-trodden independence, and the freedom of the length they organized, and a committee chosen to report res- European continent so intimately connected with it.

This my departure becoming more urgent, as. achey either did not study well, or got hold of the wrong pa- cording to the present condition of Europe, every onservative power of whig principles that the United States oath to God and the people to maintain that nationexisted; and, in fact, that all good was accomplished. That all independence which my nation had asserted so

But though my mind be mournfully impressed with inconsolable grief at the melancholy intelligence connected with the last moments of my staying here, that the heart of my beloved and venerable mother has broken under the renewed cruel persecution inflicted upon my family by the House of Austria, still cannot take my departure from the capitol without leaving a formal but sincere acknowledgement eing the two most distinguished of American statesmen of all those memorable favors so generously bestow-

Conscious as I am that these honors were neither have assigned to them the Presidency and Vice Presidency deserved by nor intended to me personally, who, an grandized while my country lies in ruins and in chains, I have then all the more thankfully received Constitution, to suit the will of the rulers, might be carried as manifestations of the respect for everlasting principles of national law, and of the lively sympathy which this great and generous country entertains for my beloved and never for a moment to be forgotten fatherland, now a temporary victim of the violation

of those principles. The oppressed nations of the European continent, so highly interested in those principles, will look with consolation at those memorable favors I was honored with, as a practical proof that the Chief Magistrate of this great republic was indeed a true inerpreter of its people's sentiments, and met with the cordial concurrence of the enlightened Legislature of say, Mr. Strong, if you would only leave bad company, you his glorious country, when he officially declared that "the United States cannot remain indifferent in a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and to oppress the

spirit of freedom in any country." This magnanimous declaration, followed by such generous manifestations, will be recorded in history as a protestation on behalf of the everlasting principles of the law of nations against their infraction by February. The meeting was organized by calling violence. And the millions of my people will revive with hope and confidence when they shall come to know what favors were bestowed upon their exiled chief by the great Republic of the West in acknowl-

In her name, and as her representative. I have received them, and they have sunk into the very heart of my heart. In her name and as her representative I feel the duty of expressing my thanks for them, and desire your Excellency, as well as the Executive officers, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, collectively and individually, to receive the assurances of my and my country's eternal gratitude.

Sad and solemn is the hour of parting from a presence so consoling and so august; but I carry with me, in my further wanderings, the hope that the every negro, but the one starving at his own door-of keeping very close together. There was no chance sive manner, and entertained the meeting for some United States will continue kindly to remember always my unhappy but most well-deserving father-

> Neither the pangs of exile, nor the egotism of my patriotic feelings, or the interests of all those nations whose common rights and wrongs I plead before the mighty tribunal of publicity, will ever induce me to desire that the United States should for our sake put in jeopardy the welfare and prosperity rpose of nominating a candidate for Governor; and also, of this glorious home of liberty; but as the present appoint two delegates to the national convention, to be condition of Europe and the coming events on that continent, which cast already their shadows before them, cannot fail to attract the attention and invite United States are. I cannot forbear to hope that the very consciousness of that security which the United States enjoy, while the greatest part of Europe quakes, will but more impress upon their true republican generosity the sentiments of supreme urgency to pronounce in respect to the law of nations and international duties and rights, as also in respect to the undisturbed safety of commercial intercourse, in favor of such principles, which, founded demands could be wrought in the election of the tree upon the law and of Nature's God, are equally consistent with the fundamental principles of this great Republic, and indispensable to peace and content-

Baltimore convention.

4. Resolved. That we heartly approve of the administration of our Governor, David S. Reid, and he is the man for Humanity w Humanity would hail such a pronunciation from such a place with inexpressible joy; and, as it was the violation of those principles by armed foreign interference in Hungary which opened the door to a "We clip the following from the Graham Democrat Lane. Joel Hines. Kilbee Lassiter, Handy Warren, which stands so gloriously the very political existence Isham McLamb, Henry Owen, Murdock Whyte, Jas. of the United States, and the fact that this legitimate Treadwell. Haywood Boykin, John Spell. independence was overthrown by the most cruel violation of international laws, makes me confidently against oppression," as well as its prefound senti-The meeting was then addressed by Steven E. ment of justice and its congenial generosity, will be

try's welfare and prosperity. It is with these sentiments of hope and thanks that I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my everiasting respect and gratitude; and humbly entreat you Excellency to be pleased to communicate this my respectful farewell to the Senate and Heuse of Repu-

Mr. President, your Excelleney's most humble aid obedient servant.